(c) whether any special financial package and concessions are being worked out for coffee and tea growers in respect of their future borrowings; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDI): (a) and (b) In order to provide relief to coffee growers to tide over the present crisis of low prices, the Reserve Bank of India has announced a new relief package for the coffee sector.

As part of the new package, all types of coffee loans (short, medium and long term including re-phased/rescheduled loans) which are outstanding as on 30th June, 2002 and not classified as Non Performing Assets, will be consolidated into a single term loan *viz.* Special Coffee Term Loan (SCTL) 2002 with repayment schedule ranging between 7—9 years including an initial repayment holiday(moratorium) of two years, subject to review thereafter. During the moratorium period. The banks have agreed to charge 1% less interest on SCTL. The growers who have availed crop loans in 2001-02 shall pay back a minimum 75% of crop loans to be eligible for availing fresh crop loans in 2002-03, the balance 25% could be included for re-schedulement in the special coffee term loans package. This package is expected to provide substantive relief to coffee growers who are facing hardships due to prevailing low coffee prices.

In so far as re-schedulement of loans of tea growers is concerned, the matter is already before the Reserve Bank of India who have constituted a committee to work out some financial package/concessions for tea growers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Production cost of Oil and Gas

*331. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) average cost of production of crude oil and gas, unit-wise *viz.* per barrel and per SCM respectively incurred by ONGC and OIL, separately in the country;

(b) average incidence of statutory charges in the form of levies, taxes, royalty, etc.on crude oil and gas, unit-wise;

(c) average rate of delivery of crude oil and gas unit-wise to refineries;

(d) average unit-wise cost of refining and processing of crude oil and gas into finished products; and

(e) per cent-wise increase in rate between the cost of production of crude oil and gas and final delivery price to the consumers, unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) The average production cost of crude oil and gas in respect of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) and Oil India Ltd. (OIL) for the period 2001-02 is as under:—

ONGC

Crude Oil		Natural Gas	
Rs./bbl	Rs./MT	Rs./SCM	Rs./MCM
534	4008	1.666	1666

OIL

Crude Oil		Natural Gas	
Rs./bbl	Rs./MT	Rs./SCM	Rs/MCM
437	3281	1.805	1805

Note: 1. MT=Metric Tonne, bbl-barrel, SCM=Standard Cubic Meter, MCM=1000 Cubic Meter

2. conversion Factor: 1MT=7.5 bbl

(b) The average incidence of statutory levies and taxes for the year 2001-02 is as under:—

		Crude Oil (Rs./MT)		Natural Gas (Rs./1000m^3)	
		ONGC	OIL	ONGC	OIL
(i)	Statutory Levies				
	Royalty	850	850	197	88
	Cess*	981	972	—	—
	SUB-TOTAL (i)	1831	1822	197	88
(ii)	Taxes	271	226	94	157
	TOTAL (i+ii)	2102	2048	291	245

Note:* Cess was increased from Rs.900/MT to Rs.1800/MT *w.e.f.* 1st March, 2002.

(c) The average delivery price of crude oil and gas for the year 2001-02 is as under:—

ONGC

Crude Oil (Rs./MT)	Natural Gas (Rs./MCM)
5652	1973

OIL

Crude Oil (Rs./MT)	Natural Gas (Rs./MCM)
5655	1278

(d) and (e) With the dismantling of Administered Price Mechanism (APM) effective 1st April, 2002, the pricing of crude oil and petroleum products, except for PDS kerosene and domestic LPG, has become market determined. The pricing of crude oil and the major products is largely on import parity basis. Any variation in the international oil prices is likely to be reflected in the consumer prices. The average cost of refining crude oil into finished products in respect of major refineries of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) during the year 2001-02 is given below:—

Refinery	Rupees/Metric Tonne
IOC, Barauni	751
IOC, Gujarat	395
IOC, Haldia	789
IOC, Mathura	355
IOC, Panipat	468
BPCL, Mumbai	407
HPCL, Mumbai	458
HPCL, Vishakhapatnam	408

The average processing cost of gas for making petroleum products for 2001-02 is as under:—

Company	Rs./MT
ONGC	648
OIL	2160
GAIL	2144

Scams in co-operative banks

†*332. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the toal number of scams in Co-operative banks in the country from January, 2001 to June, 2002 and the extent of public money lost in these scams;

(b) the steps taken by the Reserve Bank of India to stop these incidents;

(c) whether Government would make the audit of Co-operative banks mandatory by CAG or any other institution;

(d) whether Government would impart special training to bank employees for this purpose; and

(e) whether the Bank Directors have the right to waive loans at present; if so, the arrangements made by Government to stop its misuse?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) and (b) As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), 18 Urban Co-operative Banks and 3 District Central Co-operative Banks were involved in irregularities during the period January, 2001 to June, 2002. These banks are likely to incur financial loss of Rs.1357.69 crores and Rs.208.03 crores respectively. In view of these irregularities, RBI and NABARD have initiated various measures. These include requiring the Registrars of Co-operative Societies in Maharashtra and Gujarat to conduct special audit of investment transactions of all State and District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCBs) in their States; issuing of circular to all

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.